

the importance of psychological assessment and follow-up of the COVID-19 survivors, in order to support these patients recovery.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Anxiety; Quality-of-life; Critical illness

EPV0535

Quality of sleep in Tunisian patients with Multiple Sclerosis during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic has affected human communities around the world, and there is fear that people with chronic diseases such as Multiple sclerosis(MS) are more vulnerable to negative psychological effects.

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to assess the quality of sleep in patients with (MS) in comparison with healthy controls(HCs), during the COVID-19 pandemic and to identify its associated factors.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional survey study conducted with patients followed at the neurology department of Hbib bourguiba university hospital in sfax(Tunisia), during the month of november2020. Sleep quality was evaluated using the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index(PSQI). The PSQI is a questionnaire assessing participants' sleep quality, sleep duration, and sleep disturbances and their severity during the past month.Participants with a PSQI \leq 5 are classified as 'good sleepers'.

Results: Fifty two patients were included in the study. The mean age was 33.69 years(SD=9.21 years)and the sex ratio(F/H)was 4.77. Overall, our patients had higher scores of(PSQI)compared to HC and these differences were statistically significant($p < 0.05$). The mean score of(PSQI)was 11.04(SD=3.003)and 11.53%were classified as 'good sleepers'. Unemployment was related to a poor sleep quality($p=0.0001$). Patients with high EDSS($r=0.7$; $p=0.0001$), high number of relapses($r=0.58$; $p=0.0001$)were more likely to have sleep disturbance. There was a positive correlation between a poor sleep quality and the duration of disease($r=0.38$; $p=0.005$).

Conclusions: We identified that during the COVID-19pandemic patients with(MS)had a worse sleep quality. The COVID-19pandemic poses a challenge to psychological resilience. More studies are warranted to better understand the long-term consequences of the pandemic on mental health of vulnerable people.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: multiple sclerosis-Quality of sleep-COVID-19 pandemic-patients

EPV0537

Vaccine hesitancy among hospital workers

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Introduction: Vaccine hesitancy is a serious issue and it affects the scientific achievements of health. This phenomenon has begun to be studied more often in health care workers, to find its determining factors.

Objectives: The aim was to determine the percentage of hospital workers who got vaccinated against the infection with SARS-CoV-2. **Methods:** Beginning with October 2021, we conducted an online questionnaire in which 57 hospital workers participated. Preliminary results allowed us to assess the rate of vaccine hesitancy among this group.

Results: Out of the 57 hospital workers, the majority were vaccinated ($n=45$, 78.94%) in comparison to less than a quarter ($n=12$, 21.05%) that refused vaccination. The group of hospital workers included mostly nurses ($n=21$, 36.84%). Also, 12 psychologists (21.05%), 11 doctors (19.29%), and 10 students (17.54%) were included. Among the cases that did not accept getting vaccinated against COVID-19, the highest percentage was occupied by nurses ($n=9$, 15.78%). Moreover, there were only one doctor and one psychologist who did not get vaccinated.

Conclusions: In the current pandemic times, the hesitancy and refusal of vaccination prove to be very challenging. It is important to explore their reasons and to promote health education programs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: vaccine hesitancy; SARS-CoV-2; pandemic; Covid-19

EPV0539

Motivation for COVID-19 vaccination among international students in Russia

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Introduction: After Russia decided to start COVID-19 vaccination of international students who are getting their education on its territory, they received an opportunity to get a single dose of COVID-19 Sputnik Light vaccine. What motives can such international students have for being vaccinated in the situation of uncertainty?

Objectives: Our goal is to define the structure of motivation for COVID-19 vaccination among international students who are getting education at different departments of the university.

Methods: In October 2021, we surveyed 409 international students getting education at Ulianov Chuvash State University in Cheboksary, who agreed to COVID-19 vaccination.

Results: Those who applied for vaccination were mostly 3rd year students (32.03%) and 4th year ones (21.52%). 8 students out of the surveyed (1.96%) had been vaccinated outside Russia, 4 – in Russia (0.98%). 8.56% of the pool had had COVID-19, 57.7% had not, 33.74% could not give a certain answer. Main motives for COVID-19 vaccination were: unwillingness to be ill (57.21%), unwillingness to have any limitations imposed (22.98%), unwillingness, especially of medical students, to have problems in their studies (12.22%),

inclination towards following their relatives' advice (5.13%), desire to follow the surrounding people's example (1.98%). In personal conversations, the students often expressed their wish for being vaccinated with a 2-component Sputnik V vaccine for a better protection from illness.

Conclusions: The survey of the international students' motives showed that most of them have positive attitude to COVID-19 vaccination and feel inclined to be vaccinated with a Russian vaccine in order to reduce the risk of getting ill.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19 vaccination; motivation; international students

EPV0540

The level of depressive, anxiety and obsessive-compulsive psychopathological dimensions in symptomatic versus asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infected pregnant women

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Introduction: The neurotropic valence of SARS-CoV-2 has been revealed in several studies. Depressive and anxiety symptoms are more frequent in the perinatal period leading to maternal and neonatal negative outcomes. Accordingly, depressive and anxiety symptoms are more frequent in the perinatal period leading to negative consequences in both mothers and their neonates.

Objectives: To determine the level of depression, anxiety, and obsessive-compulsive symptoms depending on the severity of SARS-CoV-2 infection of pregnant women.

Methods: Based on the RT-PCR test, thirty-eight pregnant women with SARS-CoV-2 infection, hospitalized in Bega Clinic in Timisoara, were assessed concerning the presence of psychopathology. The severity of infection was dichotomized based on the presence or absence of the symptoms. The Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, State and Trait Anxiety Inventory, and the Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory were administered to all participants.

Results: Of 38 recruited pregnant women, 12 (31,5%) had symptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection. Symptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infected pregnant women had a higher average score of depression ($p = 0.001$) and state and trait anxiety ($p = 0.002$ and $p < 0.001$, respectively) compared to their asymptomatic counterparts. There were no differences in obsessive-compulsive symptoms ($p > 0.05$) in relation to the severity of SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Conclusions: The SARS-CoV-2 infection significantly interferes with the psychological status, thus jeopardizing the mental health of pregnant women. Therefore, SARS-CoV-2 infection should be considered an additional risk factor for anxiety and affective disorders during pregnancy.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: depression; anxiety; obsessive-compulsive; SARS-CoV-2

EPV0542

Gender-specific perception of socio-psychological risks during the Covid-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The article is devoted to the study of adaptation to the covid-19 pandemic conditions in Russian men and women in the first part of 2020. Respondents assessed the degree of potential danger of various types of social threats caused by the pandemic, as well as the level of their adaptation to changed living conditions during the first lockdown.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to identify key differences in adaptation to pandemic conditions in groups of men and women.

Methods: The author's methodology was developed to assess the level of adaptation to COVID-19. The questionnaire included 6 scales on different aspects of life during the lockdown (for example, physical and emotional state, communication, employment during the pandemic, etc.). The sample was $N = 80$ (residents of Russia age 18-37).

Results: Men significantly higher estimated the potential danger of an epidemic threat to themselves than women. The level of adaptation to conditions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic also differed in two gender groups according to t-test on the scale "Employment in a pandemic": men were better adapted to work or study in conditions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic than women.

Conclusions: This can be interpreted from the point of view of the stereotype existing in Russian culture which postulates the performance of household duties and child care is more perceived as a woman's responsibility. The adaptation of women to remote work during the lockdown was forced to be combined with an increased workload in the family and household sphere.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Adaptation; Gender psychology; Adaptation; gender psychology

EPV0543

The Dynamics of Information Search Queries about COVID-19 at the Self-Isolation Stage

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Introduction: The dynamics of search queries in large random samples may reflect both the reaction of the population to the statements of power subjects, and the presence of certain mechanisms of emotional self-regulation.

Objectives: Studying the dynamics of information search queries in the situation of experiencing an objective global threat-the spread of COVID-19.